

was one that Senator Penrose (Pa.), had joined the "Coburn" group. He had not been in Washington for a long time because of illness, but it was said an effort was being made to pair him against a Republican. One of the two Senators who also were said to be tending to join the "Coburn" group.

Senators Borah (Idaho), McCormick (Ill.) and Brandegee (Conn.) discussed the situation with Senator Lodge and told him the irreconcilables were firm and there were enough Democrats to join them to prevent ratification. They are insisting on action as soon as possible, and when adjournment was taken early to-day it was understood that the real fireworks of the closing scenes would be started to-morrow in the hope of winding up the struggle this week.

LOWDEN GETS 94 PER CENT. OF ILLINOIS POLL

Harding and Hughes Divide Remainder; Some Second Choice Votes for Wood.

FAVORITE SON INDORSED

Edwards in Democratic Primaries, but McAdoo Shows Considerable Strength.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois Republicans are practically solid for Frank O. Lowden as the party's candidate for President. This was demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt in the poll of the county chairmen taken by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

United States Senator Warren G. Harding is second choice, being closely followed for that honor by Major-General Leonard Wood. If Lowden is to have a second choice, more than half of the chairmen refused to indicate a second choice, declaring in effect that Lowden was their "first, second and last choice."

As the paramount issue of the 1920 campaign the League of Nations seems to be uppermost in the minds of Republicans in Illinois. As one man expressed it: "Our country is against the League in any form."

Democratic extravagance and general inefficiency are also looming large in leading issues on which to demand a change of administration.

In other States that have been treated in this series so far, the Democratic party of Illinois seems to be suffering from uncertainty, indecision and lack of leadership. In the hands of the Republican chairmen, in a majority of the counties it was reported that no sentiment had crystallized around a Presidential candidate.

Illinois is entitled to fifty-eight delegates in the Republican national convention. Fifty of these are district delegates and will be elected at a primary on April 13. Eight are delegates-at-large and will be elected by the Republican State convention, which is to be held in Springfield on May 10. The additional delegates-at-large are due from the fact that Illinois elects two Congressmen-at-large.

It is understood that the State convention may decide to send sixteen delegates-at-large, giving each half a vote. This plan has been worked out in order that the Republican women may receive adequate representation.

Only One Set of Delegates.

Candidates for district delegates will run on the ballot "instructed" for a Presidential candidate or "uninstructed" for delegates-at-large. Delegates throughout the State this year. In thirty of the fifty districts the candidates are running "instructed" for Lowden. In the other districts they will go on the ballot "uninstructed."

Most of the "uninstructed" candidates have been put up by the Thompson faction, headed by the Mayor of Chicago, but some of them have not declared themselves for purely local reasons, although they are known to be for Lowden. It is expected that Mayor W. H. Thompson will be for Lowden in the convention, but at present he is engaged in an interesting diversion of teasing the friends of the Governor. He is afraid there may be some move to supplant him as the National Committee man.

Former National Committee man and one of the foremost Lowden leaders, he is believed to be holding his delegates as a club to secure his return to Illinois to provide for a Presidential preference vote at the primary. By the filing of a petition with a certain number of signatures, the name of a candidate is placed on the ballot. In addition to voting for district delegates the voter indicates his choice for President.

It has been held that, if the State has no legal binding force, the State delegation but is simply of value as indicating the popular sentiment of the State.

William C. Procter, chairman of the Wood Campaign Committee, at the last minute decided to enter his candidate in the preferential race. The Wood forces did not put up any candidates for district delegates, however. It is the contention of Col. Procter that if Wood carries the Presidential preferential vote, he will not be a moral obligation on the entire delegation of the State to vote for Wood.

Lowdenites Are Not Harmed.

On the other hand the Lowden managers are really in a more than likely to think that a district delegate elected on a Lowden pledge could be bound to vote for Wood simply because the latter might have won the popular vote in the State. But that is an academic, so far as they are concerned, for not the slightest fear exists among the Lowdenites that Wood can come anywhere near winning on the preferential vote.

The district delegates on the Democratic side were selected by Roger C. Sullivan, the Democratic boss of the State, and his lieutenants. He placed no candidate in the field for the preferential vote. But a group of "wet" organizations claiming a membership of 100,000 in Chicago and its suburbs, filed a petition for Gov. Edward J. Edwards to be put on the ballot. He was elected by the State. The remaining 8 per cent. was divided equally between Senator Harding and Charles R. Hughes.

Gen. Wood got no first choice votes.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEFENDS METHODS

Tells Richmond Why Alien Bolshevik Agitators Were Deported.

DRAWS LINE AT VIOLENCE

Says Man May Advocate Overthrow of Government by Peaceful Means.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Richmond, Va., March 10.—The Department of Justice methods dealing with the Reds, including the deportation of alien Bolsheviks, was defended here to-night by Attorney-General Palmer, addressing the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Palmer, in deploring the reaction which has set in against anti-Red legislation, asserted it was easy to draw a line beyond which a man cannot go and still be entitled to protection under the American guaranty of "free speech."

"I come to me," said the Attorney-General, "that if a man stands on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington and says: 'I believe that the Government of the United States is wrong; I believe Congress ought to be abolished and a commission form of government substituted for it, and I propose to persuade my fellow citizens to put that plan into effect,' the man is strictly within his rights."

"On the other hand," he said, "I believe that Congress ought to be abolished and I propose to do it by taking this bomb in my hand down to the Capitol and setting it under the House of Representatives and blowing the Congressmen to high heaven," then he stepped over the line and said: "I am not free to express my opinion as to whether he will, but when he proposes to put them into effect by the use of physical force and violence he has reached a position where he should receive no protection under the law."

Mr. Palmer recalled that last summer, when the country was ringing with stories of violence and crimes on the part of anarchists, the Department of Justice was shocked at the very thought of punishing the offenders and deport the aliens.

"But the pendulum of public opinion," continued Mr. Palmer, "swings in the United States as it does in every country. The moment we asked Congress to pass a law which would make it a crime to threaten or attempt to commit an act of physical violence with intent to injure or destroy the government of the United States the situation changed. Out of the very security which a rigid enforcement of the law brought to American citizens a great many very patriotic and patriotic people immediately rose and said, 'Why all this drastic action? Why deport these poor people?'

"A great deal of pressure has been brought to bear upon Congress to prevent the passage of anti-edition legislation and upon the Department of Justice to ease down upon its prosecutions of these criminal anarchists."

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Arnold and Requa went further and said that they did not believe Mr. Hoover would accept a nomination from the Republican party. This group is organizing a countrywide campaign of publicity and propaganda to develop sentiment for Mr. Hoover.

The California group of Republicans headed by Mr. Hoover have given consideration to his reply and are more than ever convinced that he is available as a candidate upon the Republican ticket," said the statement.

"We can sympathize with his reluctance to inject his personality into the campaign but have determined to redouble our efforts. In this we are enthusiastically supported by letters and telegrams from strong committees in nearly every State in the Union."

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WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Edge (N. J.) to-day announced his candidacy for delegate at large to the Republican National Convention. He declared he is not pledged or committed to any aspirant for the Presidential nomination but would support the nomination of the candidate chosen by the New Jersey Republicans at the Presidential primary next month.

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DEFENCE NEAR END IN NEWBERRY CASE

One Witness Causes Protest From Both Sides.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 10.—His own attorney, James W. Helme, who it has been testified, was "worked" to run against Henry Ford in the 1918 Democratic primary, presented his story to the jury to-day in the Newberry election trial. Mr. Helme even conducted the cross-examination of himself. His testimony at one time met a unanimous objection from both the defence and Government attorneys.

Except for such points as may be developed in the cross-examination of Paul King, the defence to-day closed its case. Only a brief Government rebuttal is in prospect, and Judge Clarence W. Sessions told the jury that the end of the case was apparently in sight.

Previous to the testimony by Mr. Helme, Frank C. Dalley of the Government counsel offered in evidence parts of the King-Newberry correspondence, which were marked on defence exhibits. During his period on the stand Helme was met by objections first from the Government and then from the defence. When an exhibit he had offered was examined by Mr. Dalley and W. H. Eickhorn, Special Assistant Attorney-General, and James O. Murfin and George E. Nichols of the defence, both sides combined in requesting that it be kept from the record.

TENANTS FLEE FIRE AS WATER FAILS

Three Men Injured in Fighting Factory Blaze.

Low water pressure and dense smoke combined to handicap firemen who responded to the three alarms sent in last night when oils and paints on fire in the factory building at 232-524 East Eighty-third street threatened to spread flames to tenement houses in the neighborhood. At times the water was sent only to the second floor of the building, and while firemen tried frantically to smother the flames by speedily unrolling the engine's first shot through the place and smothered at the roof.

Twenty families were driven out of the tenement at 520 and 522, on either side of the burning building. It was feared that their homes would be taken by fire and they were ordered to take their valuables with them.

During the first ten minutes of the fire three firemen were injured: Frank Hammill and James Johnson of Engine Company 52, and Maurice Hartnett of Engine Company 52. The first two were taken to a hospital, and Hartnett was taken to a hospital when he fell 15 feet through a skylight.

The fire was brought under control after three hours' work.

FIREMEN HAVE HARD FIGHT

Some Have Narrow Escapes at Broadway Blaze.

Two hours of hard fighting were required to put out a fire in a five story loft building at 411 Broadway yesterday. Several firemen who had carried hose lines into the building were forced to run to the fire escapes to get away from sudden bursts of flame.

Members of Engine Company 7 narrowly escaped being engulfed as the fifth story flooring gave way. The damage was estimated at \$20,000, confined to the fourth and a section of the fifth floor. Traffic on Broadway was delayed two hours and fifteen minutes.

SPURT IN ARMY RECRUITING

Week's Total Is 2,380—Nashville Leads in Drive.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, WASHINGTON, March 10.—The War Department is encouraged to believe that the recruiting drive now in progress is taking on real momentum. Reports from all quarters of the country for the week ended Saturday show that 2,380 recruits were obtained.

Total enlistments of the present drive are now 14,120. The recruiting stations are headed in point of acquisition of available men for the army by Nashville, Tenn., where 29,37 per cent. of the required quota have enlisted. Louisville ranks second, with 28.9 per cent. and Houston, Texas, third, with 26.37 per cent.

Working with the regular recruiting force of the War Department are now such organizations as the Masons, G. A. R., Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and numerous other patriotic societies.

CASEY INDICTED IN WEST

Prisoner Here Wanted on Charge of Mail Frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The United States District Attorney announced to-day, following the arrest of James J. Casey in New York, that a secret indictment had been returned against Casey by a Federal Grand Jury a week ago.

Casey, secretary-treasurer of three swine breeding associations, and D. H. Riker, president of the organizations, are charged with mail frauds by defrauding through the mails in connection with activities of the organizations.

DENIES HITCHCOCK WILL SUCCEED HAYS

Procter Says Wood, When Nominated, Will Keep Indiana Man as Chairman.

FRICITION ALSO SCOUTED

Tennessee Delegation Is Said to Be Pledged to the General.

Because of the persistency of reports that Frank Hitchcock, who has recently allied himself with the Leonard Wood campaign, would succeed Will H. Hays as chairman of the Republican National Committee, in the event of the General's nomination for President, Col. William C. Procter felt it necessary yesterday to issue a denial. Col. Procter's statement follows:

"I want to take this occasion to deny vigorously rumors that any one connected with the Wood campaign will attempt to unseat Will Hays as chairman of the National Committee after the Presidential candidate is chosen by the party. Every staunch Republican knows the party has made great progress under the very able leadership of Mr. Hays, and Gen. Wood will trust his interests in Mr. Hays' capable hands when he is nominated."

Further, it is vigorously denied that any friction has developed in the Wood ranks because of the entrance of Mr. Hitchcock. But that as yet, similar rumors in regard to the ultimate disappearance of Col. Procter as those that preceded the passing out of John T. King have already begun to arise.

Col. Procter conferred yesterday with Mr. Hitchcock, James J. McGraw of Oklahoma, Fred Stanley of Kansas, Frederick A. Jones and H. S. Walpole. He asserted that "the people of the country have seen through the plots of the opposition against Leonard Wood. Mr. Hitchcock's long experience in political affairs and his nationwide acquaintance will be of immeasurable value to Gen. Wood's campaign."

A despatch from Jesse Littleton, member of the national committee from Tennessee, asserted that the delegation from that State would be solid for Wood.

A poll of college professors throughout the country on their preference for the Republican nomination now stands, according to the Wood headquarters: Wood, 245; Lowden, 198; Johnson, 69; Butler, 56; Harding, 13; Pinckney, 1.

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SAY 'SICK MAN' LEADS AMERICA

Continued from First Page.

papers shows that the result of Mr. Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock is to bring under scrutiny review by these journals the entire work of the President while he was in Paris. Mr. Guvauin, the authoritative commentator on foreign affairs, writing in the *Journal des Debats*, declared that Article X of the League of Nations covenant is no "trampart," but, instead, is merely a sheet of paper and, naturally, the powers invested in maintaining European peace are obliged to take other precautions than verbal effusions.

"From now on the Council of the League of Nations becomes simply a deliberative assembly, and therefore, it is inevitable that the powers most inclined to raise another rampart than this sheet of paper," it says. "President Wilson is really the author of the very movement which he has repudiated."

The *Journal des Debats* says: "One should not be deceived in thinking that President Wilson's voice is the voice of America. He has even lost all his prestige with his own party. Some of the most influential attribute his letter to Senator Hitchcock to the President's malady; but it is not paradoxical to see the direction of the great American democracy abandoned to the caprices of an invalid."

"We have heard this language before, but it was in Germany. It is the Germans who up to this time have denounced French imperialism. During the peace conference with opposing will all his force the guarantees we claimed on the left bank of the Rhine to protect ourselves against the eventual return of German aggression."

The Temps inquires: "Where is the military party in France, of which no authentic Frenchman has ever proved the existence? Is it possible President Wilson contented himself to be deceived by one of those cosmopolitan informers or by some occasional Frenchman who replies 'militarism' whenever one mentions the word 'Patrie'?"

The Temps refers to the speech of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in the Senate, saying, "France is happy at the sympathy given France by the American people," and concludes: "France and the United States will have more powerful reasons than ever in the future to live in close accord."

TARDIEU RESENTS WILSON'S CHARGE

Says Reproach of Imperialism Cannot Stand.

PARIS, March 10.—Andre Tardieu, who was a member of France's delegation in the Peace Conference, said to-day regarding President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock:

"French public opinion will be in accord with that of the Government that the reproach of imperialism cannot apply to France. It is not upon the peace treaty that such a reproach can be based. The treaty was signed and ratified by President Wilson himself, in solidarity with the heads of the other Governments in the response addressed by them on June 16, 1919, to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation."

"That was a capital document," said Mr. Tardieu, who recalled that it informed the Germans that the peace proposed was "fundamentally a peace of justice" and that it provided "a basis upon which the peoples of Europe could found with us, it appears, for having more soldiers in our army than before the war. That is not our fault. Our object is to diminish by all possible means the military burden upon the peoples of Europe."

"But this is the situation: 'First—We asked that part of the League of Nations create an organized armed force as an essential condition of peace.'"

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Straightline, belted, peplum, blouse, tunic, redingote, short and long sleeve types, distended hip lines establish distinguished silhouettes.

To distinguished silhouettes are added checked gingham collars, frills and chemisettes, ribbon treatments, bead embroidery, silk floss embroidery, touches of eyelet batiste, punch work, crystal and worsted embroidery.

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Park & Tilford realize that Morale, a true spirit of co-operation, is based on genuine fairness—to customers and employees alike. We endeavor always to better the well-being of our many employees, to retain and strengthen their splendid loyalty.

A cordial relation between employers and employees works good in every direction. It quite naturally brings satisfaction, not alone to employees, but to customers. Park & Tilford thoroughly appreciate the importance of Morale.

Park & Tilford

As we predicted early in the season—smartly dressed women have accepted

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with unusual enthusiasm—and we are now featuring many additional designs developed from the new Paris introductions recently brought over by our personal representative from the important openings of the leading French couturiers.

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HEN INSURANCE

It isn't every hen that can carry a \$5,000 life insurance policy.

But that is the amount placed on the White Leghorn that set a world's record by laying 330 eggs in a year.

The hens that produce the eggs used in the CHILDS restaurants carry no life insurance.

But their 23,000,000 eggs a year are insured—to be positively fresh.

See and egg, or ham and egg, and CHILDS delicious coffee—a breakfast specialty.

Children

disarmament in the different countries. Our proposition was rejected three different times.

"Second—The United States promised us their guarantee in case of unprovoked attack, as well by the treaty of Versailles as by the special treaty between them and us, and neither of those treaties is ratified."

"Third—The treaty of Versailles imposed upon the Allied and Associated Powers a military occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, Schleswig, Danzig, Memel, Allenstein, Martenwerder, Upper Silesia and Teachen. Excepting a few thousand Americans on the Rhine it is French troops which everywhere bear the charge alone, or nearly alone. The treaty was to be executed by several. We are executing it nearly alone."

"Fourth—The negotiations in Paris had in view participation by all the Allied and Associated Powers in the occupation of mandated territories. Here again the United States disappeared, and to protect the populations against massacres in Constantinople, Anatolia, Armenia and Cilicia it was again France that was called upon."

"Therefore, I repeat, it is unjust to accuse us of imperialism. No one in France protests against the continual increase of the American Navy. Our army, like the American Navy, is what circumstances require it to be. Every one knows my respect for President Wilson, but I think that in his last letter to Senator Hitchcock he has been unjust to France."

SIX WOMEN HURT AT SALE

Porch Rall Gives Way at Visiting Nurses' Auction.

A fleet of ambulances was called to 623 Madison avenue, where an auction sale was being held for the benefit of the Visiting Nurse Association, yesterday after the police had received a report that several persons had been killed. It was found, however, that six women at the sale had leaned against the porch railing of the house and had broken it off. They fell about seven feet into a cellarway.

Annie Harmon, 32, of Jamaica, had both arms broken and Bessie Murray, 22, of 724 Cortelyou road, Brooklyn, was suffering from concussion of the brain. The other four were bruised slightly and were taken home.

Bryan Too Late to Withdraw.

LANSING, Mich., March 10.—William Jennings Bryan telegraphed Secretary of State Vaughan to-day requesting that his name be withdrawn from the Michigan Presidential primary, April 5. He was advised by Mr. Vaughan that the State law does not permit withdrawal after certification.

BRIDGE CRASH BLOCKS ROAD

Twenty-four Cars of Coal Go Into Pennsylvania Creek.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 10.—A train of twenty-four cars of coal crashed through the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad bridge over Rock Creek, Pa., this morning, today. Traffic into the Delaware coal fields will be tied up for at least three days as the result of the accident.

Wrecking crews have been sent from Hoboken and Piquetteville to Coral, Pa., near the scene of the accident. One span of the bridge was reported carried away.

Robinson Penick, 41, of Hoboken, N. J., was in charge of the train. He was not hurt, but all of the coal in the cars was lost.

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